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OVERVIEW

The purpose of this application is to increase funding for one site to this lump sum Multi-Site Cooperative Agreement (MSCA) for Preenforcement Negotiations support at federal lead sites. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) will provide the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with management assistance for Preenforcement Negotiations related tasks.

Albion Sheridan Landfill (AN)	(\$11,509)
Avon Township (J&L Landfill) (2P)	\$5,000
Bofors (34)	\$11,509
•	======
	\$5,000 TOTAL

This package is arranged with a comprehensive budget page for the V995260-01 MSCA first, followed by the site-specific narrative and task information.

We also are requesting an extension of the project and budget period through the dates indicated for the sites listed below due to the ongoing nature of these projects.

Auto Ion (C4)	September 30, 1997
Avon Township (J&L Landfill) (2P)	December 31, 1998
Bendix (AS)	September 30, 1998
Bofors (34)	March 31, 1998
Butterworth Landfill (D6)	March 31, 1998
Electrovioce (E8)	September 30, 1998
Motor Wheel (S5)	March 31, 1998
North Bronson (1C)	September 30, 1998
Organic Chemicals, Inc. (9P)	March 31, 1998
Roto Finish Company (4X)	September 30, 1998
Sparta Landfill (3N)	September 30, 1998
Springfield Township Dump (A7)	September 30, 1998
Tar Lake (71)	March 31, 1998
Thermo-Chem (W1)	September 30, 1998
Torch Lake (S8)	March 31, 1998
Velsicol (32)	September 30, 1998

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APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE (Short Form)
PART II - BUDGET DATA
FY 97 Q2

V995260-01 Comprehensive Pre-Enforcement (B)

OBJECT CLASS CURRENT APPROVED CHANGE NEW OR REVISED			
CATEGORIES	BUDGET	REQUESTED	BUDGET
1. PERSONNEL	\$2 4 3,871.00	\$2,950.00	\$246,821.00
2. FRINGES	\$89,594.00	\$1,072.00	\$90,666.00
3. TRAVEL	\$67,402.00	\$163.00	\$67,565.00
4. EQUIPMENT	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5. SUPPLIES	\$8,106.00	\$30.00	\$8,136.00
6. CONTRACTUAL	\$65,212.00	\$0.00	\$65,212.00
7. CONSTRUCTION	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
8. OTHER	\$5,931.00	\$10.00	\$5,941.00
9. TOTAL DIRECT	\$480,116.00	\$4,225.00	\$484,341.00
10. INDIRECT	\$51,984.00	\$775.00	\$52,759.00
11. TOTAL	\$532,100.00	\$5,000.00	\$537,100.00
12. FEDERAL SHARE	\$532,100.00	\$5,000.00	\$537,100.00
13. NON-FEDERAL SHARE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
14. PROGRAM INCOME		 	
15. DETAIL ON INDIRECT	COSTS:		
TYPE OF RATE (mark	one box) [] PROV	ISIONAL [] F	PREDETERMINED
	[x] FINA	L [] F	FIXED
RATE 19.26 %	BASE \$4,022.00	TOTAL AMOUNT	\$774.64

PART III

PROGRAM NARRATIVE STATEMENT
(Attach additional sheets, if necessary)

See attached	narrative.	
=========		=

PROGRAM NARRATIVE STATEMENT

ALBION SHERIDAN LANDFILL - CALHOUN COUNTY, MICHIGAN

SCOPE OF WORK:

The Preenforcement Negotiations activities for the Albion Sheridan Landfill Superfund site have been completed. A total of \$16,000 was previously awarded. The MDEQ is requesting that the unexpended balance of \$11,509 be transferred for use at the Bofors Superfund site.

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TASK BUDGET FY 97 Q2 V995260-01 Albion Sheridan (AN) Pre-Enforcement (B)

TASK	DESCRIPTION	
C.01 C.04 C.06 D.02 D.03	Coordinate state file searches for PRPs with the EPA. Technical assistance during negotiations with PRPs. Review & comment on Consent Decrees. Preparation of quarterly progress reports. Preparation of CA and MSCA applications.	
D .03	1 Topulation of oil and 1/15 oil appropriations.	======
	CURRENT APPROVED BUDGET	\$16,000
	CHANGE REQUESTED	(\$11,509)
	BUDGET TOTAL	\$4 491

PROGRAM NARRATIVE STATEMENT

AVON TOWNSHIP (J & L Landfill) - OAKLAND COUNTY, MICHIGAN

BACKGROUND:

The J & L Landfill is a federal lead site. The EPA has conducted phase I of the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and the potentially responsible party (PRP) is in the process of implementing the operable unit one (OU1) landfill cap. The landfill covers 16.7 acres on Hamlin Road in Rochester Hills, Oakland County, Michigan. It is believed that the landfill was in operation as early as 1951. Starting in 1957, slag from Jones & Laughlin Steel Company's steel manufacturing facility in Warren was disposed of at this landfill. During 1967 or 1968, baghouse dust filters were installed for the electric arc furnaces at the steel facility in Warren. The dust collected in these air pollution control devices was disposed of along with the slag. This dust, commonly referred to as electric arc furnace (EAF) dust, is a K061listed waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 1976 PL 94-580, as amended.

Few records exist for waste disposal prior to 1972. A rough estimate has been made that, between 1968 and 1980, 25,140 cubic yards of EAF dust and 224,590 cubic yards of slag were disposed. The depth of the buried waste is believed to be up to 25 feet. Metals contained in the EAF dust that are expected to pose potential environmental hazards include chromium oxide, manganese oxide, nickel oxide and zinc.

The landfill has no liner and is located in geologic strata consisting of sands and gravels extending between 18 and 35+ feet below the surface. These materials facilitate the movement of contaminants into groundwater. About 1,500 people depend on shallow wells within three miles of the site as a source of drinking water. The nearest well is less than 2,000 feet from the site.

Ladd Drain borders the site to the north and flows into the Clinton River, which flows through the Rochester-Utica Recreation Area less than one mile from the landfill. The J & L Landfill is also bordered on the east by Sandfill Landfill #2 and on the west by Sandfill Landfill #1.

ACTIONS TO DATE:

The EPA conducted RI field work in late June 1990 through early 1991. Work included a geophysical survey, drilling of waste borings, collection of soil and surface water samples, geophysics, monitor well and piezometer installation and two rounds of groundwater sampling. The RI report was completed in December 1991 and the focused FS identifying a landfill cap was made available in January 1994. The Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in June 1994 and consists of capping the landfill with a cap equivalent to a hazardous waste landfill cap. The MDEQ worked with the EPA in negotiating the scope of work (SOW) and a Consent Decree (CD) with the responsible party for OU1. The PRP then indicated that it would not enter into a CD but would comply with a unilateral order. The EPA subsequently issued a unilateral order to the responsible party to implement the OU1 landfill hazardous waste equivalent cap. The PRP has completed the design and is currently constructing the landfill hazardous waste equivalent cap.

In addition, the EPA has recently collected additional rounds of groundwater samples from the site in an effort to better characterize the site. The data will also be used to help assess how to address the groundwater at the site.

Avon Township (J & L Landfill), continued

SCOPE OF WORK:

It is anticipated that the EPA will enter into negotiations with the PRPs to implement the OU2 groundwater remedy. The MDEQ is requesting an additional \$5,000 to assist the EPA in Preenforcement activities/negotiations with the PRPs regarding the proposed second (and final) OU. The MDEQ will review various documents and provide the EPA with technical assistance during negotiations and attend PRP negotiations sessions as needed.

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TASK BUDGET FY 97 Q2

V995260-01 Avon Township Pre-Enforcement (B)

TASK	DESCRIPTION
C.01	Coordinate state file searches for PRPs with the EPA.
C.04	Technical assistance during negotiations with PRPs.
C .06	Review & comment on Consent Decrees.
D.02	Preparation of quarterly progress reports.
D .03	Preparation of CA and MSCA applications.

CURRENCE ADDROVED DURCET	Ø10 000
CURRENT APPROVED BUDGET	\$10,000
CHANGE REQUESTED	\$ 5,000
RUDGET TOTAL	\$15,000

PROGRAM NARRATIVE STATEMENT

BOFORS - MUSKEGON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

BACKGROUND:

The Bofors-Nobel site is located approximately six miles east of downtown Muskegon on Evanston Avenue, Section 32, Egelston Township. The Bofors-Nobel facility began production of specialty and industrial chemicals in 1960 as Lakeway Chemical, Inc. In September 1977 Bofors Industries, Inc., merged with Lakeway Chemical, pursuant to a Plan of Merger. The name of the company became Bofors Lakeway, Inc., in October 1977. Throughout the 1960s and early 1970s, ten on-site lagoons were used for disposal of sludge, wastewater, and various waste liquids. The discharge of these materials into the unlined lagoons resulted in contamination of on-site soils, groundwater and nearby surface water. In December 1981 Bofors Lakeway, Inc. merged with Nobel Industries of Sweden and changed its name to Bofors-Nobel, Inc. (Bofors). At this time, Bofors-Nobel, Inc. and various other investors established Environmental Systems Corporation of Michigan (ESCM) in order to fulfill the terms of the Consent Judgment.

In September 1981 a Consent Judgment was executed between the state of Michigan and Bofors Lakeway, Inc. which provided for a full restorative program of the air, land and waters of the state. Bofors and ESCM filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the bankruptcy laws of the United States in December 1985 for a variety of reasons.

Bofors assets were sold to Lomac, Inc. (LOMAC) in March 1987. As part of the sale agreements, an "Agreement and Covenant Not to Sue" was entered between LOMAC, the state of Michigan and the EPA which would allow the plant to continue operations independent of previous site activities. In addition, a "Modified Consent Judgment" was entered with the court between ESCM, Bofors, LOMAC and the state of Michigan with the objective to provide for the maximum funding for the remedial actions necessary at the site, expedite the implementation of the remedial actions at the site and to facilitate the sale of the assets of Bofors-Nobel and ESCM so as to continue their benefit and contribution to the local community. As part of the Modified Consent Agreement, the state and the EPA received a major share distribution from the sale of assets and accepted responsibility to continue operation of the existing purge well system that was installed to stop the flow of contaminated groundwater from entering the Big Black Creek. The system was installed by Bofors-Nobel, Inc., as part of the requirements of the 1981 Consent Judgment.

Immediately following closure of the sale, the state of Michigan entered a contract with GZA/Donohue Associates to conduct various interim response activities at the site, as well as to conduct a RI/FS.

ACTIONS TO DATE:

The interim response actions included: securing the site with over 10,000 lineal feet of fencing to restrict access; evaluating and upgrading the existing electrical system; replacing purge wells; and establishing a command post and decontamination facilities for vehicular traffic and personnel. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) provided oversight of the operation of the purge well system. The MDNR completed the RI/FS for the Lagoon Operable Unit (LOU) and completed the RI/FS for the other OU (groundwater and the operating plant site) in June 1991. A ROD for the LOU was signed September 17, 1990. The site was transferred from a state lead to EPA lead on November 9, 1990.

BOFORS (continued)

ACTIONS TO DATE (continued):

The ROD for the LOU called for the design and construction of a water treatment facility, wastewater transmission lines from the existing purge well system, RCRA incineration and a low temperature thermal desorption unit. The design for the remedy was completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) in September 1990. The MDNR provided oversight and technical management assistance during this phase of the project.

The Remedial Design (RD) effort began in October 1990 with a predesign study performed for the ACOE by GZA/Donahue and Associates. The purpose of the preremedial design study was to perform treatability studies on the contaminated groundwater, incineration treatability studies and to confirm the extent of soils contamination around the perimeter of the Lagoon area. Work on the actual design began as the results of the predesign study were made available in fall 1991.

Because of its complexity, the RD was divided into two parts, the Groundwater Treatment Plant (GTP), and the Excavation, Incineration and Landfill (EIL).

At the 30 percent design of the GTP, the MDNR determined that modifications to the design were necessary in order to comply with state applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) for the discharge to Big Black Creek. The modifications required to meet state ARARs greatly increased the size of the GTP and more than tripled its cost. In an effort to avoid these increased costs, the ACOE, the EPA and the MDNR spent time exploring other discharge options. The design for the GTP was completed in 1992.

The results of the Preremedial study and the EIL 30 percent design indicated that there would be substantial technical difficulties with execution of the EIL design. Pilot studies on incineration of the sludges on-site found that the sludges would require a great deal of special handling, increasing the cost of the project. In addition, the amount of contaminated soils around the lagoons and their risk level, had been greatly underestimated in the ROD.

As a result of the revised soil contamination figures, technical difficulties in execution of the EIL and revised cost estimates, the EPA, in consultation with MDNR staff, found it was necessary to propose a ROD Amendment to alter the remedy. The EPA's ROD Amendment proposed to delete incineration from the remedy and transport all sludges and soils to a landfill without treatment. During discussions leading up to the ROD Amendment, the EPA, the MDNR, the ACOE and GZA/Donahue and Associates revisited several possible alternative treatment scenarios for soils. During this time, the EIL design was delayed for six months. After it became apparent that there was no other suitable treatment alternative, the ROD Amendment was offered to the public for comment and adopted in July 1992.

The construction of the GTP began in October 1992. GTP operations began in March 1993. The GTP construction contract included one year of operation by the contractor, which was subsequently modified to two years. In November 1996, at the end of the construction contract operations period, the MDEQ assumed the lead for operation of the GTP using funds from a long-term remedial action cooperative agreement (CA). The CA provided funding for the MDEQ to enter into a new contract with the operations contractor, and also for oversight and contract management of that contractor. The final designation of operational and functional is pending due to a construction problem with the C-5000 ozone mixing tanks. This problem is expected to be corrected in early 1997 at which time the plant will be officially designated operational and functional. The anticipated date for the state assuming full operation and maintenance costs will be dependent on the date of this designation. Although

BOFORS (continued)

ACTIONS TO DATE (continued):

extraction well field replacement is part of the OU1, this work has not been started because its design is dependent on the final soils and sludges remedy.

The ACOE advertised for bids for the remedial action to excavate contaminated sludges and soils, and to construct two landfill cells to contain them. The bidding process was put on hold, however, because a group of potentially responsible parties (PRPs) approached the EPA, as part of liability negotiations, with an alternative to the landfill solution. The alternative proposes to construct a hanging slurry wall around the contaminated waste mass and control contaminated groundwater from entering the Big Black Creek. The EPA placed the landfill remedy on hold while they completed their reevaluation of the PRP proposed remedy in comparison with the EPA selected landfill cell remedy. The reevaluation was completed and the EPA determined, based on the slurry wall SOW submitted by the PRPs, that the landfill remedy was still the best remedial alternative. Negotiation discussions continue in that the EPA has told the PRPs that the slurry wall remedy may be viable if the PRPs are willing to make some changes to their proposed scope of work. A decision as to which remedy will be implemented should be made in early 1997. Assuming an eight month no work period and adding a one-year period before the landfill cells are operational and functional, if the landfill remedy is implemented, the construction time would be approximately three years. The state would take over full operation and maintenance some time in the year 2000.

SCOPE OF WORK:

The state is requesting an additional \$11,509 in federal management assistance grant funding to be transferred to the Bofors-Nobel Preenforcement grant to continue work under previously listed tasks and to provide technical review and comment on the PRP alternative remedy proposal. (The new tasks to be added to the grant are listed in bold below.) Negotiations have progressed to the point where the PRPs are preparing highly technical documents describing how they would design, construct and implement their remedial alternative. The EPA has informed the state that it will be relying heavily on the technical expertise of the MDEQ staff to review and provide comment on these PRP submittals. This will potentially require input from state staff proficient in groundwater modeling, geology, toxicology and surface water discharge limits as part of the remedy negotiation process. In addition, the PRPs have also projected that they will be performing on-site assessment work during the negotiation period and the state expects the EPA will request additional unplanned work as oversight of PRP on-site activities. Currently, there appears to be sufficient funds to provide the planned state project manager assistance through the end of negotiations; however, involvement of additional state staff in technical review and oversight of on-site activities will rapidly deplete these funds and not allow the state to provide the technical assistance the EPA has requested. The state is therefore requesting the transfer of funds to cover the additional work.

The state also notes that the approval of this transfer request may not provide sufficient funds to cover all of the technical assistance needed for review of the PRP remedial alternative. The state will be requesting additional funds under this grant if this situation arises.

BOFORS (continued)

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TASK BUDGET FY 97 Q2

D.03 Preparation of CA and MSCA applications.

D.04 Management/maintenance of files & Administrative Record.

V995260-01 Bofors Pre-Enforcement (B)

TASK DESCRIPTION

A.01 Assistance in oversight of on-site activities.

A.02 Review and comment on reports and documents.

A.03 Attendance at technical meetings.

A.12 Provide computer modeling services.

B.02 Assist in response to inquires.

B.03 Assist in development of responsiveness summary.

C.01 Coordinate state file searches.

C.04 Technical assistance during negotiations with PRPs.

C.05 Propose language to be included in Consent Decrees.

C.06 Review & comment on Consent Decrees.

C.08 ARARs preparation and recommendation of preferred remedy.

C.09 Liaison between the EPA and state programs.

D.01 File searches/reviews.

D.02 Preparation of quarterly progress reports.

CURRENT APPROVED BUDGET	\$26,559
CHANGE REQUESTED	\$11,509
BUDGET TOTAL	\$38,068